

ROO

- ROO'MY. *adj.* [from *room*.] Spacious; wide; large.
 With *roomy* decks, her guns of mighty strength,
 Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length. *Dryden*
 This sort of number is more *roomy*; the thought can turn
 itself with greater ease in a larger compass. *Dryden*
 ROOST. *n. f.* [from *roost*, Saxon.]
 1. That on which a bird sits to sleep.
 Sooner than the matten-bell was rung,
 He clasp'd his wings upon his *roost*, and sung. *Dryden*
 2. The act of sleeping.
 A fox spied out a cock at *roost* upon a tree. *L'Estrange*
 Large and strong muscles move the wings, and support the
 body at *roost*. *Derham's Physico-Theology*
 To ROOST. *v. n.* [*roosten*, Dutch; of the same etymology with
roft.]
 1. To sleep as a bird.
 The cock *roosted* at night upon the boughs. *L'Estrange*
 2. To lodge. In burlesque.
 ROOT. *n. f.* [*rot*, Swedish; *reed*, Danish.]
 1. That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and sup-
 plies the stems with nourishment.
 The layers will in a month strike *root*, being planted in a
 light loamy earth, mixed with excellent rotten soil, and sifted.
Boech's Kalendar
 When you would have many new *roots* of fruit trees, take
 a low tree and bow it, and lay all his branches aslant upon the
 ground, and cast earth upon them, and every twig will take
 root. *Bacon's Natural History*
 A flower in meadow ground, amellus call'd;
 And from one *root* the rising stem bestows
 A wood of leaves. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks*
 In October, the hops will settle and strike *root* against
 spring. *Mortimer's Husbandry*
 2. The bottom; the lower part.
 Deep to the *roots* of hell the gather'd breach
 They fasten'd. *Milton*
 These subterraneous vaults would be found especially about
 the *roots* of the mountains. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*
 3. A plant of which the root is esculent.
 Those plants, whose *roots* are eaten, are carrots, turnips,
 and radishes. *Watts*
 4. The original; the first cause.
 Why did my parents send me to the schools,
 That I with knowledge might enrich my mind?
 Since the desire to know first made men fools,
 And did corrupt the root of all mankind. *Davies*
 Whence,
 But from the author of all ill, could spring
 So deep a malice, to confound the race
 Of mankind in one *root*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ii.
 The love of money is the *root* of all evil, is a truth uni-
 versally agreed in. *Temple*
 5. The first ancestor.
 It was said,
 That myself should be the *root*, and father
 Of many kings. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*
 They were the *roots*, out of which sprang two distinct
 people, under two distinct governments. *Locke*
 6. Fixed residence.
 That love took deepest *root*, which first did grow. *Dry*
 7. Impression; durable effect.
 Having this way eased the church, as they thought of fu-
 perfluity, they went on till they had plucked up even those
 things also, which had taken a great deal stronger and deeper
root. *Hooker*, b. iv. f. 14.
 To ROOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To fix the root; to strike far into the earth.
 Her fallow leas
 The darnel, hemlock and rank fumitory
 Doth *root* upon. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*
 Underneath the grove of sycamore,
 That westward *rooteth*, did I see your son. *Shakespeare*
 The multiplying brood of the ungodly shall not take deep
rooting from bastard slips, nor lay any fast foundation. *Wisd.*
 After a year's *rooting*, then shaking doth the tree good, by
 loosening of the earth. *Bacon*
 The coulter must be proportioned to the soil, because, in
 deep grounds, the weeds *root* the deeper. *Mortimer*
 2. To turn up earth.
 To ROOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To fix deep in the earth.
 When ocean, air, and earth at once engage,
 And *rooted* forests fly before their rage,
 At once the clashing clouds to battle move. *Dryden*
 Where th' impetuous torrent rushing down
 Huge craggy stones, and *rooted* trees had thrown,
 They left their counters. *Dryden's Æneis*
 2. To impress deeply.
 The great important end that God designs it for, the go-
 vernment of mankind, sufficiently shews the necessity of its
 being *rooted* deeply in the heart, and put beyond the danger of
 being torn up by any ordinary violence. *South*

ROR

- They have so *rooted* themselves in the opinions of their
 party, that they cannot hear an objection with patience. *Watts*
 3. To turn up out of the ground; to radicate; to extirpate.
 He's a rank weed,
 And we must *root* him out. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
 Soon shall we drive back Alcibiades,
 Who, like a boar too savage, doth *root* up
 His country's peace. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*
 The Egyptians think it sin to *root* up or to bite
 Their leeks or onions, which they serve with holy rite. *Raleigh's History of the World*
 The royal husbandman appear'd,
 And plough'd, and sow'd, and till'd;
 The thorns he *rooted* out, the rubbish clear'd,
 And blest th' obedient field. *Dryden*
 4. To destroy; to banish.
 Not to destroy, but *root* them out of heav'n. *Milton*
 In vain we plant, we build, our stores increas'd,
 If conscience *roots* up all our inward peace. *Granville*
 ROOTED. *adj.* [from *root*.] Fixed; deep; radical.
 Pluck from the memory a *rooted* sorrow,
 Raze out the written troubles of the brain. *Shakespeare*
 The danger is great to them, who, on a weaker founda-
 tion, do yet stand firmly *rooted*, and grounded in the love
 of Christ. *Hammond's Fundamentals*
 You always joined a violent desire of perpetually changing
 places with a *rooted* laziness. *Swift to Gay*
 ROOTEDLY. *adv.* [from *rooted*.] Deeply; strongly.
 They all do hate him as *rootedly* as I. *Shakespeare*
 ROOTY. *adj.* [from *root*.] Full of roots.
 ROPE. *n. f.* [from *rope*, Saxon; *reep*, *roep*, Dutch.]
 1. A cord; a string; a halter.
 Thou drunken slave, I sent thee for a *rope*,
 And told thee to what purpose. *Shakespeare, Com. of Err.*
 An anchor, let down by a *rope*, maketh a sound; and yet
 the *rope* is no solid body, whereby the sound can ascend. *Earl*
 Who would not guess there might be hopes,
 The fear of gallows and *ropes*
 Before their eyes, might reconcile
 Their animosities a while. *Hudibras*
 I cannot but confess myself mightily surprized, that, in a
 book, which was to provide chains for all mankind, I should
 find nothing but a *rope* of sand. *Locke*
 Hang yourself up in a true *rope*, that there may appear no
 trick in it. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull*
 2. Any row of things depending; as, a rope of onions.
 To ROPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw out into viscosities;
 to concrete into glutinous filaments.
 Such bodies partly follow the touch of another body, and
 partly stick to themselves: and therefore *rope* and draw them-
 selves in threads; as pitch, glue and birdlime. *Bacon*
 In this close vessel place the earth accur'd,
 But fill'd brimful with wholesome water first,
 Then run it through, the drops will *rope* around. *Dryden*
 ROPE-DANCER. *n. f.* [*rope* and *dancer*.] An artist who dances
 on a rope.
 Salvian, amongst other publick shews, mentions the Pe-
 taminari; probably derived from the Greek *πεταμαρις*, which
 signifies to fly, and may refer to such kind of *rope-dancers*.
Wilkins's Mathematical Magick
 Statius, posted on the highest of the two summits, the
 people regarded with the same terror, as they look upon a dan-
 ring *rope-dancer*, whom they expect to fall every moment.
Addison's Guardian
 Nic bounced up with a spring equal to that of one of your
 nimblest tumblers or *rope-dancers*, and fell foul upon John Bull,
 to snatch the cudgel he had in his hand. *Arbutnot*
 ROPEINESS. *n. f.* [from *rope*.] Viscosity; glutinousness.
 ROPE-MAKER, or *roper*. *n. f.* [*rope* and *maker*.] One who
 makes ropes to sell.
 The *rope-maker* bear me witness,
 That I was sent for nothing but a rope. *Shakespeare*
 ROPEY. *n. f.* [from *rope*.] Rogue's tricks. See ROPE-
 TRICK.
 What saucy merchant was this, that was so full of his
ropery. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*
 ROPE-TRICK. *n. f.* [*rope* and *trick*.] Probably rogue's tricks;
 tricks that deserve the halter.
 She may perhaps call him half a score knaves, or so: an
 he begin once, he'll rail in his *rope-tricks*. *Shakespeare*
 ROPEY. *adj.* [from *rope*.] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.
 Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold;
 Tough, wither'd truffles, *ropey* wine, a dish
 Of stilted herrings, or stale stinking fish. *Dryden's Juvenal*
 Take care
 Thy muddy beverage to serene, and drive
 Precipitant the baler *ropey* lees. *Philips*
 ROQUELAURE. *n. f.* [French.] A cloak for men.
 Within the *roque-laure's* clasp thy hands are pent. *Gay*
 RORATION. *n. f.* [*roris*, Latin.] A falling of dew.
 RORID.

ROS

- RORID. *n. f.* [*roridus*, Lat.] Dewy.
 A vehicle conveys it through less accessible cavities into the
 liver, from thence into the veins, and so in a *rorid* substance
 through the capillary cavities. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors*
 RORIFEROUS. *adj.* [*ros* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing dew. *Diét.*
 RORIFLUEUS. *adj.* [*ros* and *fluo*, Lat.] Flowing with dew. *Diét.*
 ROSARY. *n. f.* [*rosarium*, Lat.] A bunch of beads, on which
 the Romanists number their prayers.
 No *rosary* this votive needs,
 Her very syllables are beads. *Cleveland*
 Every day propound to yourself a *rosary* or a chaplet of
 good works, to present to God at night. *Taylor*
 ROSCID. *adj.* [*rosidus*, Lat.] Dewy; abounding with dew;
 consisting of dew.
 Wine is to be forborn in consumptions, for the spirits of
 wine prey upon the *rosid* juice of the body. *Bacon*
 The ends of rainbows fall more upon one kind of earth
 than upon another; for that earth is most *rosid*. *Bacon*
 ROSE. *n. f.* [*roſa*, Fr. *rosa*, Lat.] A flower.
 The flower of the *rose* is composed of several leaves, which
 are placed circularly, and expand in a beautiful order, whose
 leafy flower-cup afterward becomes a roundish or oblong fleshy
 fruit inclosing several angular hairy seeds; to which may be
 added, it is a weak pithy shrub, for the most part beset with
 prickles, and hath pinnated leaves: the species are, 1. The
 wild briar, dog *rose*, or hep-tree. 2. Wild briar or dog *rose*,
 with large prickly leaves. 3. The greater English apple-bearing
rose. 4. The dwarf wild Briar-leaved *rose*. 5. The
 dwarf wild Briar-leaved *rose*, with variegated leaves.
 6. The striped Scotch *rose*. 7. The sweet briar or eglantine.
 8. Sweet briar, with a double flower. All the other sorts of
roses are originally of foreign growth, but are hardly enough
 to endure the cold of our climate in the open air, and pro-
 duce beautiful and fragrant flowers. *Miller*
 Make use of thy salt hours, season the slaves
 For tubs and baths, bring down the *rose* cheek'd youth
 To th' tub fast and the diet. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*
 Patience thou young and *rose* lipp'd cherubin. *Shakespeare*
 Let us crown ourselves with *rose* buds, before they be wi-
 ther'd. *Wisdom ii. 8.*
 This way of procuring autumnal *roses* will, in most *rose*
 bushes, fail; but, in some good bearers, it will succeed. *Boyle*
 Here without thorn the *rose*. *Milton*
 For her th' un fading *rose* of Eden blooms. *Pope*
 To speak under the *Rose*. To speak any thing with safety, so as
 not afterwards to be discovered.
 By defining a fecrecy to words *spoke* under the *rose*, we
 mean, in society and computation, from the ancient custom in
 synopsack meetings, to wear chaplets of *roses* about their
 heads. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*
 ROSE. *pret. of rise*.
 Eve *rose* and went forth 'mong her flow'rs. *Milton*
 ROSEATE. *adj.* [*rosatus*, Fr. from *rose*.]
 1. Rosy; full of roses.
 I come, ye ghosts! I prepare your *rosate* bow'rs,
 Celestial palms and ever blooming flow'rs. *Pope*
 2. Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a rose.
 ROSEAD. *adj.* [from the noun.] crimsoned; flushed.
 Can you blame her, being a maid *rosed* red over with the
 virgin crimson of modesty, if she deny the appearance of a
 naked blind boy. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*
 ROSE-MALLOW. *n. f.* Is in every respect larger than the com-
 mon mallow; the leaves are rougher, and the plant grows
 almost shrubby. *Miller*
 ROSEMARY. *n. f.* [*rosmarinus*, Lat.] Is a verticillate plant,
 with a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper
 lip or crest is cut into two parts, and turns up backward with
 crooked stamina or chives; but the under lip or beard is di-
 vided into three parts, the middle segment being hollow like
 a spoon; out of the two or three-toothed flower-cup rises the
 point, attended, as it were, by four embryos, which after-
 ward turn to so many seeds that are roundish, and are in-
 closed in the flower-cup. *Miller*
 Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,
 Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms
 Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of *rosemary*;
 And with this horrible object, from low farms,
 Inforce their charity. *Shakespeare, King Lear*
 Around their cell
 Set rows of *rosemary* with flowering stem. *Dryden*
Rosemary is small, but a very odoriferous shrub; the princi-
 pal use of it is to perfume chambers, and in decoctions for
 walking. *Mortimer's Husbandry*
 The neighbours
 Follow'd with wistful look the damsel bier,
 Sprigg'd *rosemary* the lads and lasses bore. *Gay*
 ROSE-NOBLE. *n. f.* An English gold coin, in value anciently
 sixteen shillings. *Diét.*
 The succeeding kings coined *rose-nobles* and double *rose*-
nobles, the great sovereigns with the same inscription, *Jesus*
autem transiens per medium eorum ibat. *Camden's Remains*

ROT

- ROSEWATER. *n. f.* [*rose* and *water*.] Water distilled from
 roses.
 Attend him with a silver basin
 Full of *rosewater*. *Shakespeare*
 His drink should be cooling; as fountain water with *rose*-
 water and sugar of roses. *Wifeman's Surgery*
 ROSET. *n. f.* [from *rose*.] A red colour for painters.
 Grind cerufs with a weak water of gum-lake, *roset*, and
 vermillion, which maketh it a fair carnation. *Peacocks*
 ROSEIER. *n. f.* [*roſier*, Fr.] A rosebush.
 Her yellow golden hair
 Was trimly woven, and in tresses wrought,
 Ne other tire she on her head did wear,
 But crown'd with a garland of sweet *roſier*. *Fairy Queen*
 ROSIN. *n. f.* [properly *resin*; *resine*, Fr. *resina*, Lat.]
 1. Insipidated turpentine; a juice of the pine.
 The billows from the kindling prow retire,
 Pitch, *rosin*, tearwood on red wings aspire. *Garth*
 2. Any insipidated matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit.
 Tea contains little of a volatile spirit; its *rosin* or fixed oil,
 which is bitter and astringent, cannot be extracted but by
 rectified spirit. *Arbutnot on Aliments*
 To RO'SIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with rosin.
 Bouzebeus who could sweetly sing,
 Or with the *rosin'd* bow torment the string. *Gay*
 RO'SINY. *adj.* [from *rosin*.] Resembling rosin. The example
 should perhaps be *rosely*. See ROSSEL.
 The best soil is that upon a sandy gravel or *rosiny* sand. *Temple*
 RO'SSEL. *n. f.*
 A true *rosel* or light land, whether white or black, is what
 they are usually planted in. *Mortimer's Husbandry*
 RO'SSELLY. *adj.* [from *rosel*.]
 In Essex, moory land is thought to be the most proper:
 that which I have observed to be the best soil is a *roselly* top,
 and a brick earthy bottom. *Mortimer's Husbandry*
 RO'STRATED. *adj.* [*rostratus*, Lat.] Adorned with beaks of
 ships.
 He brought to Italy an hundred and ten *rostrated* galleies of
 the fleet of Mithridates. *Arbutnot*
 RO'STRUM. *n. f.* [Latin.]
 1. The beak of a bird.
 2. The beak of a ship.
 3. The scaffold whence orators harangued.
 Vespasian erected a column in Rome, upon whose top was
 the prow of a ship, in Latin *rostrum*, which gave name to
 the common pleading place in Rome, where orations were
 made, being built of the prows of those ships of Antium,
 which the Romans overthrew. *Peacocks on Drawing*
 Myself shall mount the *rostrum* in his favour,
 And strive to gain his pardon from the people. *Addison*
 4. The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver
 in the common alembicks; also a crooked scissars, which the
 surgeons use in some cases for the dilatation of wounds. *Quin*
 RO'SY. *adj.* [*rosus*, Lat.] Resembling a rose in bloom, beau-
 ty, colour, or fragrance.
 When the *rosy* finger'd morning fair,
 Weary of aged Tithon's sallow bed,
 Had sped her purple robe through dewy air. *Pope*
 A smile that glow'd
 Celestial *rosy* red, love's proper hue. *Milton*
 Fairest blossom! do not slight
 That age, which you may know so soon;
 The *rosy* morn resigns her light,
 And milder glory to the noon. *Waller*
 The *rosy* finger'd morn appears,
 And from her mantle shakes her tears,
 In promise of a glorious day.
 As Theſſalian steeds the race adorn,
 So *rosy* colour'd Helen is the pride
 Of Lacedemon, and of Greece beside. *Dryden*
 While blooming youth and gay delight
 Sit on thy *rosy* cheeks confest,
 Thou hast, my dear, undoubted right
 To triumph o'er this destin'd breast. *Prior*
 To ROT. *v. n.* [notan, Saxon; *rotten*, Dutch.] To putrify;
 to lose the cohesion of its parts.
 A man may *rot* even here.
 From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
 And then from hour to hour we rot and rot. *Shakespeare*
 Being more nearly exposed to the air and weather, the bo-
 dies of the animals would suddenly corrupt and *rot*; the bones
 would likewise all *rot* in time, except those which were se-
 cured by the extraordinary strength of their parts. *Woodward*
 To ROT. *v. a.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption.
 No wood shone that was cut down alive, but such as was
 rotted in stock and root while it grew. *Bacon*
 Frowning Auster seeks the southern sphere,
 And *rots*, with endless rain, th' unwholome year. *Dryden*
 ROT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A distemper among sheep, in which their lungs are wasted.
 In an unlucky grange, the sheep died of the *rot*, the swine
 of the mange, and not a goose or duckling throve. *B. Johnson*
 The